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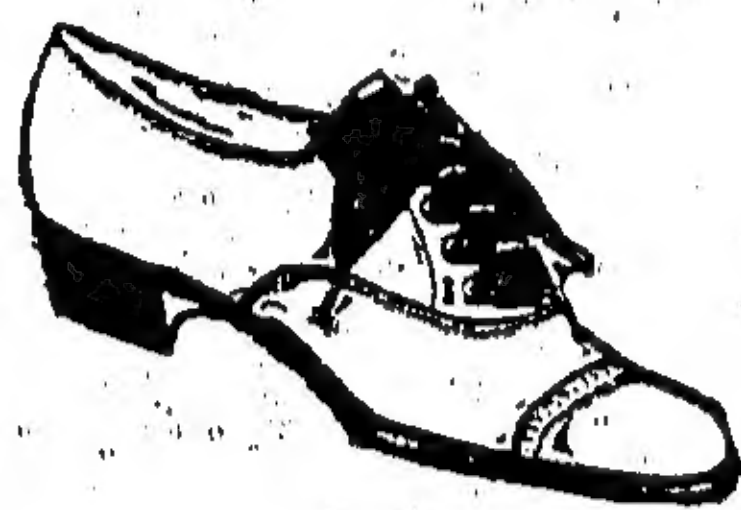
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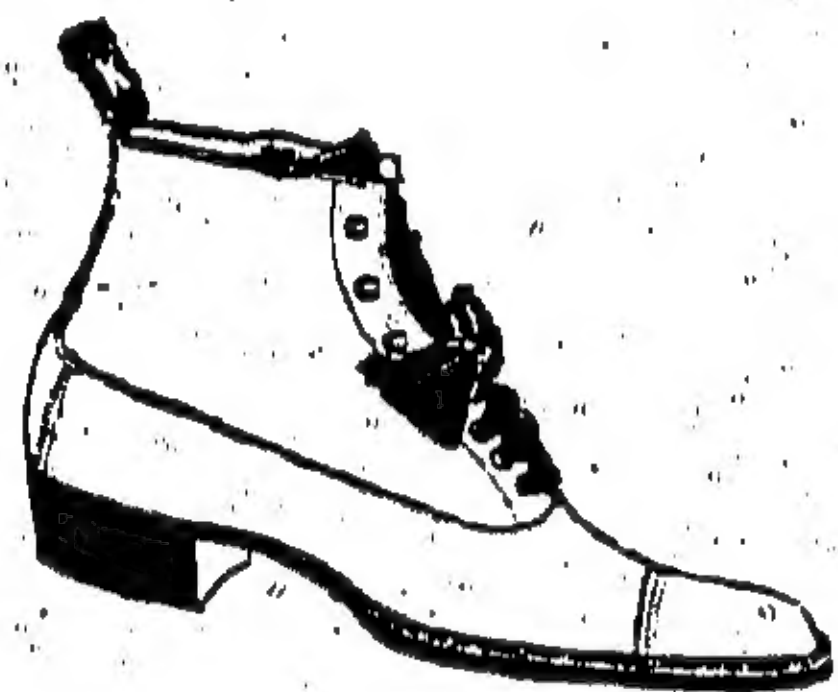
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## HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

## REGULATIONS FOR THEATRES.

HON. MR. ALABASTER'S CRITICISMS.

"NUMBERSOME, HARSH AND INAPPLICABLE."

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber, at noon, yesterday. There were present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT (Hon. Mr. CLAUDE SEVERN, C.M.G.).

HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL F. VESTRIS, C.B. (General Officer commanding Troops in China).

Hon. Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER, C.B.E. (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C. (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. C. McI. MESSER, O.B.E. (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. W. CHATEAM, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIDAY, O.B.E. (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).

Hon. Mr. E. D. G. WOLFE (Captain-Superintendent of Police).

Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PAU.

Hon. Mr. HO FOOK.

Hon. Mr. C. G. ALABASTER, O.B.E.

Hon. Mr. S. H. DODWELL.

Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PARR.

Mr. J. A. E. BULLOCK, Clerk of Council.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT—After the combined meeting of the Executive and Legislative Councils held on July 18th, in connection with the Peace Celebrations a message of congratulation was sent to H.M. the King, which was in the form of a resolution of the joint Councils. I have now received the following dispatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of July 21st, forwarding a message from the Executive and Legislative Councils of Hongkong to H.M. the King, and I am commanded by His Majesty to request you to convey to the Executive and Legislative Councils, his great appreciation of their expressions of loyalty and devotion and of their congratulations on the attainment of Peace."

—FINANCE.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, laid upon the table financial minutes Nos. 99 to 101 and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded and this was agreed to.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, laid upon the table the report of the Finance Committee, No. 9 and moved that it be adopted.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded and this was agreed to.

—PAPERS.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, laid upon the table the report of the Police Magistrates' Courts, 1918, and the Director of Public Works' report, 1918; and Sessional Paper No. 9—the Quarterly Return of Excesses on sub-bonds met by savings under the Heads of Expenditure.

—TELEPHONIC COMMUNICATION WITH CHEUNG CHAU.

The Colonial Secretary, with reference to the question regarding the telephone cable to Cheung Chau, asked by the Hon. member representing the Justices of the Peace at the meeting of Council on August 25th, the cable has been taken up and has been found to be too defective to admit of adequate repairs being made, so this communication will not be restored until a new cable is laid. That cable was ordered just at the time of the Armistice and no definite news has been received as to whether or not it has been shipped. It is coming from America and it is thought possible that it has been shipped.

SUGAR CONVENTION ORDINANCE, 1919.

The Attorney-General—I beg to move the second reading of the Bill intitled An Ordinance to repeal the Sugar Convention Ordinance, 1904. As hon. members will see from the statement of the "Objects and Reasons," the object of this Bill is to carry out the instructions received from the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the repeal of the Sugar Convention Ordinance, 1904, in view of the withdrawal of His Majesty's Government from the Brussels Sugar Convention, the effect of which withdrawal is to relieve both the Imperial Government and the various Colonial administrations from their obligations under the Convention.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.

Council went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause. The Bill passed through Committee without amendment, and upon Council resuming.

The Attorney-General moved the third reading of the Bill.

The Colonial Secretary seconded and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT REGULATIONS ORDINANCE, 1919.

The Attorney-General I beg to move the second reading of the Bill intitled An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to Places of Public Entertainment. As hon. members will see from the "Objects and Reasons," this is a consolidating and amending Ordinance. The principal amendments effected by this Ordinance are to render public cinematograph displays subject to permit in writing from the Captain-Superintendent of Police who shall not give such permit unless and until the films and posters have been censored and passed in accordance with Regulations to be made under this Ordinance by the Governor-in-Council and to give statutory power to prescribe fees to be payable in respect of such censoring. The opportunity is also taken to fill up a lacuna in the power of making regulations given by section 6 of the Theatres Ordinance, 1904. That section makes no general reference to the prescribing of conditions of licences and permits. It seems obvious that this power should exist. Such a power is usual in Ordinances which give power to issue licences. Clause 7, like Clause 7 of the Theatre Ordinance, 1904, contains an exemption in regard to Chinese public theatrical performances, which are dealt with under Ordinance 3 of 1888, and under the regulations made thereunder.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

Hon. Mr. C. G. ALABASTER—I move that this Bill and the Regulations thereunder be referred back for further consideration. With regard to the Bill itself, the Clause that I wish to draw particular attention to is Clause 6 which, as it stands at present, transfers to the Executive Council the right of advising Your Excellency as to all legislation with regard to places of public entertainment and removes that power almost entirely from the Legislative Council. When you came to the Colony, Sir, in 1912 the right of the Legislative Council to control the legislation of the Executive was fully recognised. One of the first Ordinances which you put your hand to as Officer Administering the Government was Ordinance No. 19 of 1912, which contained a provision in this form:—"The Governor-in-Council may make regulations which shall be subject to the approval of, and shall not come into force unless confirmed by, the Legislative Council." The very next Ordinance in 1912 contained a similar provision, and now that war has ended and it is not necessary to regard every piece of legislation as a piece of emergency war legislation, I submit the time has come to go back to the principle fully recognised in 1912, and that any regulations the Governor-in-Council may make shall be submitted to the criticism of the Legislative Council. The need for such criticism is exemplified by the Regulations which are sent to us with our papers, and which we do not obtain as a right but out of courtesy. These Regulations, in their present form, I submit, are unacceptable, unnecessarily harsh and unnecessarily cumbersome. What it is desired to do is to prohibit anyone from holding any public entertainment without permission, which permission will be withheld unless proper precautions, having regard to all circumstances of the case, are taken against fire. That would be obtained by a very simple set of regulations, but these regulations achieve that end by the most circuitous route it is possible for human ingenuity to desire. They lay down a procedure under which these permits are granted, and I can describe that procedure best by giving a concrete example. I will assume that a well-known conjurer comes to this Colony and desires to give

a public performance, the whole proceeds of which shall be devoted to a local charity, provided he can obtain the use of a room in which to give his performance. I will suppose, also, that he has been able to prevail upon the charitable instincts of the hon. member who sits next but one on my right to allow the use of his ballroom or his banqueting hall, for the purpose if he can obtain permission. What has he to do to obtain that permission? Has he to telephone to the Governor and get his reply? No, that would be too simple. He has to apply in writing, first of all, to the hon. member who sits opposite me. The application must be in writing and in it he must state his name and address and description. He must also state the character of the entertainment for which the premises are proposed to be used, the locality of such premises and the general nature of the building. The hon. member who sits opposite me will consider that within the water-tight compartment of his own department, and if he is satisfied he will then transfer the papers, under cover, to the hon. member on my left who will again consider the application from the point of view of his department. If both these officers are satisfied, the hon. member next but one on my right will be so informed. But that does not conclude the matter. It has hardly begun yet. He has to go to an architect and has to ask the architect, not to give him a copy of the original plans which were made when the room was built, that would be too simple—but an entirely new set of plans has to be prepared. These plans must show elevations, and sections to a scale of not less than 1-10 of an inch to a foot, together with a block plan showing the position of such premises in relation to adjoining buildings and public streets with such completeness as the Building Authority may require. Such plans shall be amended in any particular required by the Building Authority and shall be retained by him and shall form no part of the plans which are required to be deposited with the Building Authority under the provisions of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903. Such plans shall show the number of persons to be accommodated in the various parts respectively of such premises and the area to be assigned to each person, which shall not be less than 2 feet 3 inches by 1 foot 8 inches, also the widths of all staircases, corridors, gangways, and doorways and the heights of all tiers and other parts of the buildings. Such plans shall be drawn on tracing cloth and shall be submitted, in duplicate, and copies of such plans shall be posted on the licensed premises by the licensee.

H.E. THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT—It will be sufficient simply to refer to these Regulations without reading them.

Hon. Mr. ALABASTER—I shall go on to point out—

H.E. THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT—There is a very simple answer.

Hon. Mr. ALABASTER—Perhaps so. I have not found one and I have read the Regulations with care. If the third authority, approached in writing, is not satisfied the owner of the premises will be informed that his room is unsuitable, that it does not conform with these regulations. But there is power—perhaps it was to these regulations to which His Excellency was referring—for the Building Authority to waive such of these requirements as are inapplicable to the room, but he can only do that by asking the applicant to again make written application. So that where a person wishes to cross a road, you force him down half a dozen blind alleys, give him a dozen rests and make him put his hand in his pocket. I should have thought a very simple form of regulation would have been all that was necessary—to the effect that the applicant must satisfy the Building Authority that the place is suitable for the type of entertainment.

H.E. THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT—May I ask the hon. member whether the entertainment he describes is a private or a public entertainment?

Hon. Mr. ALABASTER—I will read the written definition:—

"For the purposes of these Regulations, 'Entertainment' includes any concert, stage play, stage performance, cinematograph display, exhibition of dancing, conjuring, or juggling, acrobatic performance, boxing contest, or circus, or any other entertainment of a similar character. 'Public entertainment' means any entertainment to which the general public are admitted with or without payment for admission."

In the example I gave there would be payment for admission as all payments were to be devoted to a charitable object. Regulation 1 says that any person who desires to keep or use any building or place (other than a matched) for a public entertainment shall do all of these things I have specified. Then we go on to consider the type of these Regulations and find them extremely irksome and applicable only to a few permanent buildings. For instance, we know that the Peak Club, the Military Barracks at Mount Austin have theatres attached to them but here we find Regulation 2, covering the site:—

"One half at least of the total length of the boundaries of the site of any premises which consist of an entire building and, in the case of a room or other premises not consisting of an entire building, one half at least of the total length of the boundaries of the site of the building of which such room or other premises form part shall, upon streets of which one street at least shall be not less than 40 feet wide and of the remainder none shall be less than 30 feet wide if a carriage-way or 20 feet wide if a footway."

[I submit we shall have to rebuild all the small theatres in the Colony if these Regulations are intended to apply as they stand, and if they are not intended to apply except to a few certain buildings we can make Regulations applicable to those certain buildings and other Regulations applicable to other types. As a matter of draughtsmanship, it would appear that these Regulations have been drafted not by one hand but by many, for we find "tier" in Regulation 7 and Regulation 19, but there is a different definition of "tier" in Regulation 7, to that in Regulation 19 and it is not made clear whether the word "tier" is intended to have the same meaning in both Regulations. Again in Regulation 8 we find a reference to the highest part of the top tier, having been told just above that "tier" is a horizontal division. We are not told how to get to the highest part of the horizontal division. We shall have to do so by tobogganing gently down the slope of the perpendicular. We find references in Regulations 29 and 30 to entrances and gates. In Regulation 29 all gates shall be made to open both ways. In Regulation 30 all barriers shall be made to open one way. I don't know the difference between a barrier made to open and a gate, but if it is intended that there should be a difference it should be made clear. I beg to move that the Regulations be referred back for further consideration.

H.E. THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT—With regard to what the hon. member has pointed out, I may say that these Regulations are consolidating ones and are based very much on the lines of previous Regulations, with certain safeguards thought necessary. There is nothing harsh about them. With regard to the meticulous examples given by the hon. member, if a conjurer has a large room in a house and invites people there for a charitable object—of course they have to pay for admission—all he has to do, as has been done over and over again under the Regulations, is simply to write a note saying that he is giving this performance and asking to be exempted from these Regulations. The room is properly looked at by the Department of Public Works, one of the officials visits it, and possibly a dollar is charged and there is an end to the matter and it is finished. There is nothing improper in that. Of course, the man should have such exemption. The hon. member has pointed out one or two matters to which he has taken exception—to the definition of a "tier."

I read these things over and I can see what he means by his reference to the horizontal. There might be some legal exception taken to "tier," but the Regulations can be explained by the fact that the seats are on a slope with steps, row after row. Probably some way of explaining this may be found, but as it stands it is quite satisfactory. As regards the difference between doors opening both ways and one way, if being used at the entertainment all doors may only open one way. However, on behalf of the Government, I have no objection whatever to the Bill standing over to be considered. Does the hon. member propose to have a Committee?

Hon. Mr. ALABASTER—These Regulations might be referred to the Law Committee.

H.E. THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT—As regards Section 6—I think you began by that these Regulations will be submitted and approved by the Legislative Council in the case of this Bill, and future Regulations, in the ordinary way, will be made by the Governor-in-Council. I have no intention of departing from that principle pending the arrival of the new Governor when the whole question of principle can be considered. The Bill will stand over.



Hon. Mr. ALABASTER. My criticism was upon the Regulations.

H.E. THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT. Did you read Regulation 51, which gives the Governor-in-Council power to exempt.

Hon. Mr. ALABASTER. That is not legislation. I draw a distinction between executive action and legislation.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL. I understand that the hon. member does not wish to refer the Bill itself to the Law Committee, of course reserving the principle as regards Regulations being approved by the Legislative Council. That principle can stand over until the arrival of H.E. the Governor. That being so and the second reading of this Bill having been moved and seconded I beg to move that the Council now go into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

Hon. Mr. ALABASTER pointed out that the Bill had not passed its second reading and that he would object to its second reading.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL. In view of that I beg to move that the Bill stand over for further consideration and that the Regulations be referred to the Standing Law Committee.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded and this was agreed to.

RICK ORDINANCE, 1919.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved that the Council go into Committee to consider the Bill entitled "An Ordinance for the acquisition and disposal of rice by the Hongkong Government, and for validating acts previously done," explaining that certain clauses had been left in Committee at the previous meeting of the Council.

This course was agreed to.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL pointed out that the amendment proposed to Clause 2 now appeared in italics as Clause 4 of the Bill. The amendment suggested by the hon. member representing the Chamber of Commerce to Clause 3 now appeared as Clause 16. As regards Clause 14 containing the power to make regulations it was proposed to omit that Clause altogether.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL then moved that the following clause should be entered in the Bill in the place of the original Clause 4 and that the Bill should be dated December 12th, 1919.

If any person by having obeyed any direction made under Section 2 or by obeying any order made under subsection 2(1) of Section 3, has been or shall be prevented from fulfilling any contract, such person shall not be deemed to have thereby committed a breach of contract, but such contract shall be deemed to have been or to be cancelled so far as its fulfilment has been or may be prevented by any such direction or order.

This was agreed to.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that Clause 14 be omitted.—This was agreed to.

The clause was as follows:—

It shall be lawful for the Governor in Council to make regulations for the registration and supervision of persons dealing in rice supplied by the Government.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that Clauses 15 and 16 should be renumbered 14 and 15, pointing out that in Clause 16 it had been stated quite clearly that the Bill was an emergency measure, in accordance with the wish expressed by the hon. member representing the Chamber of Commerce.—This was agreed to.

The Clause referred to reads:—

In view of this Ordinance being an emergency measure it shall be lawful for the Legislative Council at any time after the commencement of this Ordinance, and from time to time, and so often as occasion may require, to pass a Resolution suspending the operation of this Ordinance or of any section or sections thereof either for a definite period or until the Legislative Council shall make a further resolution reviving the operation of the said Ordinance or of any section or sections thereof.

Upon Council resuming, the Colonial Secretary moved that the Bill, as amended, be read a third time.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL seconded and the Bill was read a third time and passed. Council then adjourned sine die.

#### FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee followed, the Colonial Secretary presiding.

#### REPAIRS TO CHAIRS IN COUNCIL CHAMBER.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of five hundred and thirty dollars (\$530) in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Repairs to Chairs in Council Chamber.

The CHAIRMAN.—This works out at \$38 a chair. They were in very bad condition. The springs and everything had gone. The expense would have been greater had we ordered new chairs.

The vote was agreed to.

#### EXTENSIONS OF LIGHTING.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of five hundred and fifty dollars (\$550) in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Lighting, (10) Extensions of Lighting.

The CHAIRMAN. The vote is \$1,000. This is for various new lamps in different parts of the town.

The vote was agreed to.

#### TYTAM TUK WATER WORKS.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of one thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500) in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Water Works, Tytam Tuk Scheme—Second Section.

The CHAIRMAN. This is owing to the pumping machinery trials which were delayed. There are changes in connection with the trials which were recently made. I may add that the trials were entirely satisfactory.

The vote was agreed to.

#### CIVIL HOSPITAL.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of eight thousand, four hundred dollars (\$8,400) in aid of the vote Medical Department, Other Charges, Civil Hospital.

Cleaning materials ..... \$ 300.00  
Incidental expenses ..... 100.00  
Provisions for patients ..... 7,000.00  
Washing ..... 1,000.00

Total ..... \$8,400.00

The vote was agreed to.

#### VICTORIA HOSPITAL.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of fifty dollars (\$50) in aid of the vote Medical Department, Other Charges, Victoria Hospital for Women and Children, Incident expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. The vote is \$200. This small sum is now required.

The vote was agreed to.

#### MISCELLANEOUS WATER WORKS.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of two thousand, eight hundred dollars (\$2,800) in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Water Works, (28) Miscellaneous Water Works.

The CHAIRMAN. The vote is \$3,000. The chief works in hand include the extension of the overwater bungalow in Bowen Road and the provision of a number of hydrants.

The vote was agreed to.

#### PORTFOLIO ROAD IMPROVEMENT.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of three thousand dollars (\$3,000) in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Communications, (13) Roads, (4) Pokfulam Road, Improvement of Bridge No. 5.

The CHAIRMAN. I think hon. members know this bridge. It is just below the Dairy Farm. The vote is \$5,500 but there has been a large increase in all charges since the estimates and there was more work than was anticipated on the approaches to the bridge.

The vote was agreed to.

#### IMPROVEMENTS TO BUILDINGS.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of one thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500) in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Buildings, (2) Improvements to Buildings.

The vote was agreed to.

#### TYPEWRITER FOR QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of one hundred and twenty dollars (\$120) in aid of the vote Education, Department of Director of Education, Queen's College, Other Charges, Typewriter.

The vote was agreed to.

#### ROAD IMPROVEMENTS.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000) in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, Hongkong, Communications (7) Improvements to Roads and Bridges outside City.

The CHAIRMAN. This is for asphaltting and macadamising the cross section where the Stanley and Tytam Tuk road goes past the road leading to the pumping engines.

The vote was agreed to.

#### RENT OF MARRIED POLICE QUARTERS.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of one thousand, two hundred, and ten dollars (\$1,210) in aid of the vote Police and Prison Departments, A—Police, Other Charges, Rent of Married Police Quarters.

The CHAIRMAN. This is the rent for what was formerly the Berlin Foundling House. The rent is \$110 from June and \$210 from the 1st of September.

The vote was agreed to.

#### RESUMPTIONS AT KOWLOON.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Kowloon, Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903 (38) Compensation and Resumptions.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

#### FOOTBALL.

##### ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE AND LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

Our sporting correspondent "Penny" writes:—It is the hope of all those interested in Hongkong football that St. Joseph's College will be induced to go up into the First Division for the coming season. Having won the Second Division honours last season there is every reason why they should be sporting enough to try their luck in senior football. The splendid fight they made against South China Athletic, a First Division team, in the Hongkong Shield Competition, makes it certain that the team are worthy of meeting any First Division team.

It has to be remembered that St. Joseph's College team is not a College team at all, for it is composed wholly of Old Boys, so the field of selection is very large indeed. Of last year's eleven, only E. Hyndman, the full back, is not turning out this season, so that the eleven that they have, not a sufficiently strong team falls to the ground. The strength of the St. Joseph's College team can be judged from the fact that the Club de Recreo team, entered for the Second Division, is practically a second string of St. Joseph's, inasmuch as it is composed almost entirely of St. Joseph's College boys or those boys who were on the reserve-list of last season's St. Joseph's team. Furthermore, it appears that St. Joseph's have induced A. Van Langenberg, Kowloon's right half, to join their ranks, thus further disposing of the excuse that the eleven will be weaker this season than last.

There is no reason why the League Committee should not give St. Joseph's the alternative of playing in the First Division or withdrawing from the League, but if this action be taken, St. Joseph's can retaliate by playing their whole of their team—except, perhaps, Sepher, Moosden and Omaras—the Club de Recreo eleven. It would be in the interests of the game if St. Joseph's were to try their fortunes in the First Division, and leave their second string, the Club de Recreo, to battle for the honours in the Second Division.

#### A FLUTTER IN THE DOVECOTE.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindell, two Chinese women were charged with being in unlawful possession of 49 tins of opium, valued at \$358.

The two women lived in the same cubicle, being the wife and concubine, respectively, of a Chinese. They accused each other of possessing the opium, and are alleged to have quarrelled over it. The opium was concealed in a very ingenious manner on the top of the staircase, in a wooden partition specially constructed for the purpose.

Mr. Lindell remanded the case till Tuesday, fixing bail at \$3,000 each.

#### DISHONEST OR GALLANT?

A Chinese woman was carrying a bundle of clothes along Queen's Road Central, yesterday morning, when a Chinese snatched it. The woman screamed, and two men ran after the snatcher and arrested him.

The snatcher informed Mr. N. L. Smith, at the Magistracy, yesterday, that the woman dropped the parcel and he picked it up to return it to her.

Mr. Smith sentenced the man to three months' hard labour and twelve strokes of the birch.

A very large gathering assembled on the Hongkong Cricket Club ground yesterday evening, to listen to a selection of musical items performed by the Philippine Band of the U.S.S. Brooklyn. The general opinion was that such a standard of band music has not been heard in the Colony for years. Bandmaster Acierno has trained his men to perfection. The whole of the long programme was greeted with enthusiasm, and it is the hope of everyone present that the officers of the Brooklyn will extend a similar courtesy to Hongkong some time next week.

The CHAIRMAN.—This is Inland Lot No. 96. It stands at the junction of Nathan and Jordan roads. It is an old group of buildings standing well back from the road. It is necessary to acquire the land for improvement.

Hon. Mr. ALABASTER.—What are the improvements?

The CHAIRMAN.—It is wanted for building sites.

The vote was agreed to.

#### HARBOUR MOORINGS.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of two thousand, two hundred, and ninety dollars (\$2,290) in aid of the vote Harbour Master's Department, Special Expenditure, Acquisition and re-arrangement of moorings in Victoria Harbour.

The CHAIRMAN.—Two more sea buoys are required.

The vote was agreed to.

#### CO-OPERATION WITH THE CHINESE.

##### AN OPTIMISTIC CRITIC.

In a letter to *The Times*, Mr. Frank H. Hiscock, a former resident in China, says: "I regret to note that you have not, so far, had any articles or letters in your most useful Trade Supplement concerning the immense outlook there is for merchants and financial firms in China. By China I mean not Hongkong which is purely British but China from Shanghai to Chungking, the whole of the Yangtze valley, the so-called British sphere of influence."

What is wanted is some one that will speak with a voice of authority from real active merchants in that land. It is little use dealing with platitudes, but real information is wanted from merchants who live in China and who come into close contact with both officials and merchants. Such letters or articles would show to the people of Britain something of the vast opportunities there are for development on a huge scale in China. We desire above all else, co-operation between the Chinese and ourselves, for it is in this way that we shall secure the earliest co-operation of the influential classes of that land.

#### THE CHINESE POINT OF VIEW.

They desire the development of their country, but they do not wish the foreigner to come in and take the cream from them, not even giving them a voice in their own affairs. Many of the difficulties in trade in China have been caused by the short-sighted policy of the average merchant, who takes no trouble to understand the peculiar methods of the natives or to look at things from their point of view. The magic word for real and substantial development in China is co-operation with the Chinese; take him into partnership, give him a chance to profit by the better organization and initiative of the British, and I assure you that we shall not have to complain either of his lack of appreciation or of the volume of business that will pour into the offices of businesses conducted on these lines.

The writer can speak from an experience with China commencing in 1894, most of which time has been spent up and down the Yangtze valley. He speaks and reads Chinese, and has a good deal to do with officials and merchants of the highest class. I say emphatically that there is room for a thousand firms with plenty of capital in that land.

If you could secure articles from merchants of standing and with real close experience in the real China, I feel sure that the home firms would not be so slow to exploit this great land. They would be more willing to invest money in its work of development, and would see that the right men were sent out to represent them, who would be able to handle the native with conspicuous success.

#### BRITISH GOODS PREFERRED.

The Chinese prefer British goods whenever he can get them, but in the vast majority of cases the manufacturers decline either to make or wrap their goods to suit the different localities. How many times has it not been the lot of merchants in China to be told by British firms, "We make such and such an article for Hongkong, and we shall be glad to sell you the same for Hankow or other place," absolutely refusing to realize that the conditions are quite different.

One despair of ever getting British firms to make a real live effort to assist the trader in developing that country or of securing any assistance from the big manufacturers in obtaining large and important contracts. China means to develop, and if we will not take our part then the business must go to other countries who are not so bigoted by "old custom."

The reason why the Hun was so successful in China was owing to the fact that he went into the country, he did his best to learn the language of the folk he dwelt amongst, he tried to mix with them socially, he was not afraid to leave the comfort of the Treaty Ports, he was always willing to give them some say in the bigger schemes he undertook, he was always sure of the earnest co-operation of his home firm, and what is still more to the point, he could always rely upon the active—not passive—interest and assistance of his Consul. He was not clean in his methods, and the native did not love him, but he did try to meet him in some measure in the goods that he wished to buy. He would always give him a c.i.f. price for any goods he wished to any port he desired in China; and I am perfectly certain that the majority of British firms will bear me out when I state that this is one of the grave disabilities that we labour under in doing business in China—the refusal of many firms in this country to make goods suitable for the market, to pack them as requested by the buyer, to give c.i.f. rates, or to meet the buyer in any way whatever.

#### AUSTRALIA AND INDEPENDENCE.

A Sydney wire of July 13th says that the situation in Australia since the restoration of peace is getting worse. Strikes of artisans and labourers are inclined to assume a political hue. On July 8th a big demonstration for the independence of Australia took place at Sydney, the greater part of the citizens participating in the movement and parading the streets with loud cries and songs of independence. Most of the influential papers published here have given out leading articles inciting the people to cut down the iron links with the British Empire.

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BLACK FINE CALF BOOTS, PLAIN TOES,

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Simply by turning a wheel, you may change from English to Russian, from Gothic type to Copperplate, or a whole variety of others. There are over 300 varieties of type produced for use on the Hammond typewriter. All or any may be changed by any one machine.

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Messrs. BREWER & CO.,  
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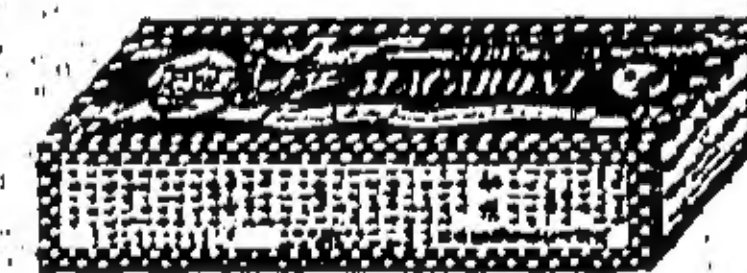
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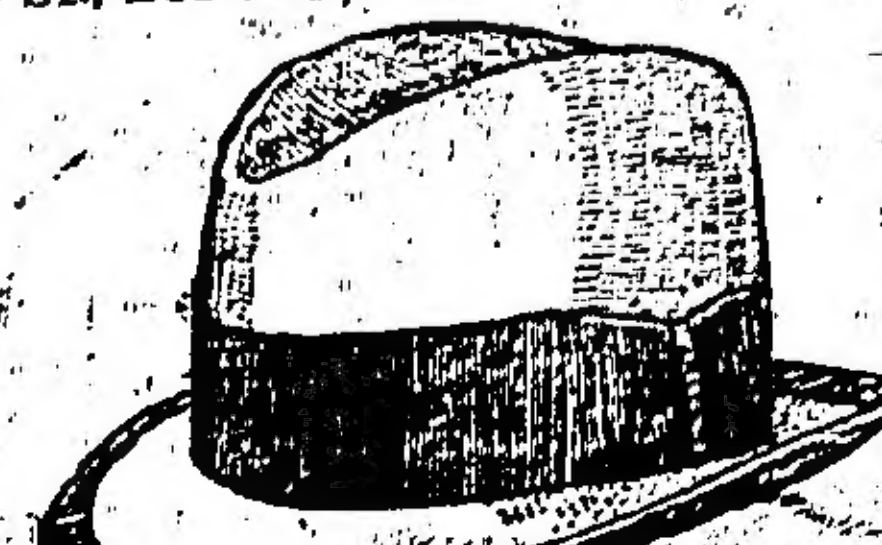
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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## TO LET (UNFURNISHED)

NO. 48, "STOWFORD, No. 2," Bonham Road, in excellent condition. Address—Care of "Daily Press" Office. (1959)

## HONGKONG STAMPS FOR SALE

BEAUTIFUL collection of HONGKONG STAMPS, unused and used, practically complete—to be sold entire. Price \$350.00. Hongkong Currency. An undoubted bargain. Every stamp chosen for its perfect condition, and every unused stamp is mint. Sent on approval to any serious collector against reference. L.M. Apply—Care of "Daily Press" Office. (1970)

## NOTICE

MR. MAK TAI WA of Wireless Station, Eastern Parade Ground, Canton, would like to communicate with Major Cross and would be obliged if Major Cross would kindly write him at the above address. Hongkong, September 18th, 1919. (1958)

## OLD PAULINE CLUB

PROPOSED China Branch, will any O.P.s please write to—F.L. WAINWRIGHT, Shanghai Municipal Police. (1961)

## WANTED

By a British Import & Export Firm, a COMPETENT STENO-TYPIST. A thorough knowledge of English essential. Must experience and salary required to—Box 1967. Care of "Daily Press" Office. (1957)

## S.S. "WAR PUFFIN"

THE Undersigned invite Tenders, in writing, for the purchase of this vessel which is ashore at Longstone Reef, near the mouth of the Moulmein River, Amherst—Borneo. The vessel is in favourable position for ship repairing operations. A copy of the Surveyor's report can be seen at the office of, and full particulars and terms obtained from, GILMAN & CO., LTD. Lloyd's Agents. (1963)

## NOTICE

PERMISSION given by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government under section 10 of the Travellers Restriction Ordinance, 1915. On and after the 8th day of September, 1919—

(1) Persons who are in possession of such Passports as are hereinafter mentioned and produce the same as hereinafter mentioned are permitted by His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government to leave the Colony without a pass from the Captain Superintendent of Police.

(2) A British subject is permitted to leave the Colony, without a Police Pass, provided that he has in his possession a valid passport which has been issued or renewed within the last two years and is provided that he produces such passport on demand, on board of and prior to the departure of the steamer by which he is leaving.

(3) A Subject of a Foreign Power is permitted to leave the Colony, without a Police Pass, provided that he has in his possession a valid passport issued by or on behalf of the Government of the Country of which he is a subject, and provided that he produces such passport, on demand, on board of and prior to the departure of the steamer by which he is leaving.

2. A person arriving in and leaving the Colony by the same steamer is permitted to leave the Colony, provided that he has such valid passport as aforesaid and provided that he produces such passport, on demand for examination on board, both prior to the arrival of the steamer in the Colony and prior to its departure from the Colony.

3. Members of ships' crews are permitted to sign on without obtaining a permit from the Captain Superintendent of Police.

Note:—1. All persons, who are either without a passport or without such a valid passport as above mentioned, must continue to comply with all the provisions of the Travellers Restriction Ordinance, 1915.

2. To prevent delay in sailings, Shipping Companies should satisfy themselves that intending passengers have the necessary passports aforesaid in their possession.

On and after MONDAY SEPTEMBER 15TH 1919, the PASS OFFICE and the Office for the Registration of Persons under Ordinance 8 of 1918, will be located at the Central Police Station and not at the Post Office building.

All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1918.

Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required, may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

E. D. O. WOLFE, Captain Superintendent of Police. 5th September, 1919. (1960)

## FRENCH LESSONS

## G. MOUSSION.

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## INTIMATIONS

## HUMPHREYS ESTATE &amp; FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Hongkong Hotel on the 14th day of September, 1919, at Noon, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, approving the draft new Articles which will be submitted to the meeting. A copy of such Articles and a copy of the existing Articles may be seen at the Office of the General Managers in Alexandra Buildings. In such copy the portions of the proposed New Articles which differ from the old Articles are indicated by underlining in red ink.

Should the meeting approve of such Articles with or without modification the subjoined extraordinary resolution will be proposed—

"That the New Articles already approved by this meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles of the old."

Should the resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated the 9th day of September, 1919, Hongkong.

By Order of the Board, G. RAPP, Secretary.

1917.

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company, will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1919, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the General Managers, and Statement of Accounts to 31st May 1919.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from September 23rd to September 30th, 1919, both days inclusive. GORDON & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, September 18th, 1919. (1953)

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY (1918), LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to SHAREHOLDERS of the above-named Company that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23RD, 1919, until TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1919, both days inclusive. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, September 18th, 1919. (1963)

## TO LET

FILATS in EWO MESS, No. 8, THE PEAK for 8 months from November 1st next. For further particulars apply to—JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. (1966)

## FOR SALE

"MOUNT GOUGH" No. 131, THE PEAK. 8-Roomed House with Large Garden. Apply—LOXLEY & CO., York Buildings. (1955)

## FOR SALE

FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE at the PEAK. Apply to—MESSRS. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors, No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central. (1959)

## WAI KEE

FLAG AND SAILMAKER. No. 128, Des Voeux Road Central. Top Floor, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 1833. (1976)

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TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway station. This Hotel has just been completely renovated and refurnished, is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management. Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.

BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS. TERMS MODERATE. Special Arrangement for Families on Application to—J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor. (910)

## ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, January to June, 1919. With Index, Price \$7.50. On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

## INTIMATIONS

## G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction by order of the Marshal of the Prize Court, TO-DAY (FRIDAY), September 19th, 1919, at 10.30 A.M., at Bailey's Quay, Kowloon Bay, The wreck of the Launch "APAG" as she now lies. The "HAPAG" was wrecked by Typhoon, 18th August 1919. On view from Wednesday, 17th inst. Terms—Cash. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, September 18th, 1919. (1947)

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "WEST YACA" VOY. S-OUT. FROM SAN FRANCISCO AND MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Hazardous and extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned. All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Sept. 19th, at 10 A.M., and Sept. 20th, at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within a month of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised. No Claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after Sept. 30th, will be subject to sale.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately. PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, As Operators, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD, Hongkong, September 18th, 1919. (1951)

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer "DILWARA" Arrived Hongkong on Sept. 16th, 1919. FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at 27 hours after the Steamer's arrival at Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 8 hours before arrival of the Steamer. Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to sale. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Foremen, Messrs. GORDON and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and TUESDAY. If Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. Hongkong, September 18th, 1919. (1955)

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS & LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for Batavia, American, Continental, and South African Ports.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer "DILWARA" carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port about OCTOBER 5TH, 1919, taking Cargo for the above Ports.

Passenger accommodation in the connecting vessel, if available, secured before departing from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of packages are required. For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. Apply to—MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., P. & O. S. N. Co. Foot Box 112, 2, Des Voeux Road Central.

## VISITORS TO TANTON Should Purchase BY THE PEARL RIVER.

BY CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD. With Illustrations, Maps and Flags. PRICE ..... \$1.75

On Sale at: "Daily Press" Office.

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## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1919.

## POLITICAL ECONOMY—OLD AND NEW.

THE story is, perhaps, apocryphal that Mr. LLOYD GEORGE has expressed the conviction, based on the experiences of the last four years, that "there is nothing whatever in the accepted doctrine of old-fashioned 'political economy'." The "dismal science" is "naturally not attractive to a person of Mr. LLOYD GEORGE's temperament any more than it was attractive to a person of Carlyle's temperament; it is much brighter to make the economic laws as you go rather than be the slave of circumstance. Wages, interest, prices, commerce—what are they but the results of man's activity, and thus under his control as much as the birth-rate or the number of marriages? That man should be the master of the material he works in and not let it master him is a true saying in art. Why should it not be applied to those relations which are included in the term political economy? To some extent there is a tendency to argue along those lines in the new political economy, perhaps in a well-meaning attempt to make the subject more interesting. The human element, it is claimed, was not taken into account sufficiently by the old economists, who, moreover, were prejudiced by the age in which they lived and thus took views which were too narrow. Mill's popularity, we are told, was founded on the movement towards free-trade of the time when he lived and on his support of that movement; he has now fallen into such disrepute that his name may even be omitted from a historical resumé of the progress of

the science. Adam Smith, of course, is still more obsolete, and so the round is made. To some people there is no such science as political economy, but merely a confused mass of facts from which no generalisation can be obtained. Nevertheless, from out of these facts there loom one or two truths which the new political economy has not succeeded in disproving, and one of these is the old truth that wealth is only accumulated by labour and cannot be created by any other means. It can be manipulated when it is created, passed from one hand to another, and its value artificially increased or lessened by withholding the supply or overloading the market; but its existence is due to labour. It is obvious that during the war we have been consuming our resources of accumulated wealth and have not been bringing wealth into existence at the same rate as it was being dispersed. It is true that there was no slackening of effort during the war—the nation probably worked harder than it had done for many years of peace—but a large part of the population was engaged on non-productive work—not only the soldiers on the battle-field but those who were turning out the weapons of destruction. The remaining workers were not numerous enough to supply the whole nation with necessities, and the result was a drain on capital. Other countries had to be paid to supply Britain's wants while Britain was at war, and this money has to be paid back. If we overlook the simple rule that wealth is the product of work we get some strange results, one of which is that great temptation of all Governments—the increase of the wealth of the country by means of increasing the notes in circulation. During the war foreign products had to be paid for in gold or loans raised, which means that they were obtained on credit; but payment for labour at home could be made in notes. The increase of this kind of wealth requires only some paper and an engraving plant. Russia took the lead in this method of wealth manufacture, with the result that today the rouble is worth practically nothing. Britain did not go so far; she had, moreover, a stable Government behind her note inflation which made redemption almost a certainty. But the notes were no longer of the value that was printed on them. That which the older economists explained would happen in such circumstances did happen: the gold coins disappeared from circulation because they were too valuable to exchange for the depreciated notes, and to-day we have prices at a level which is not to be explained entirely by smallness of supply. The danger lies in this process being repeated. Some of the countries in Europe appear to be contemplating such a step with equanimity. The Finance Minister of Austria has a deficit of two billions for the half year, and the only means he can think of to cover this deficit is to print more notes and thus depreciate still further an already depreciated currency. None of the European Powers is any longer talking in terms of money—that is of real money—but in credit notes drawn on the future. It seems probable, therefore, that the old economists were right when they said that inflation of currency meant high prices, hardship and discontent. As we cannot pay off this demand that we have made on the future by extraordinary means, such as a levy on capital—or, which would amount to the same thing, a voluntary quittance of the Government's debt on the part of the bondholders—we must recognise the weight of debt on the country and do our best to pay it off. Are the old methods of increasing the prosperity and welfare of the country to be abandoned? They have proved themselves excellent principles. One of them was freedom in trade, and this is exactly what the present Government will not allow. It has conceived the idea that, if allowed their freedom, the people of England would import the wrong things, as if merchants would bring unsaleable articles into the country or the things which the people want can be the wrong things. One of the rules of the old economists was that restriction of imports tended to create scarcity and raise prices. Free-trade in Britain had this merit—it showed the manufacturers the directions in which they could make the largest profit. The wealth of Britain arose from this fact; the nation worked for the largest profits and got them. She did not waste her time in making things that could be made better elsewhere or on which the profit was trifling. With an enormous burden of debt to pay off that seems a sound principle to set upon at the present time, though national security may demand some exceptions in the case of "key" industries.

Four cases (two deaths) of gastro-enteritis and one case of pharyngeal fever were reported in the Colony on Wednesday.

The Chinese who is accused of shooting Sergeant Lannon, on the occasion of the armed robbery at Kowloon Dairy Farm, has been committed for trial.

Vice-Admiral Rodgers, commanding the American Squadron in the Far East, will be entertained at Canton by the members of the Chinese American Association at the Hotel Asia on Saturday.

Mr. W. J. Wilson, of the Chinese Customs, who was stationed on the border of Chinese territory, has been admitted to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from a broken arm, due to a fall from a pony.

The hearing of the case was commenced at the Magistracy yesterday, in which two Chinese are charged with the murder of two women at Tai O. The details of the crime appeared in "these columns" about a fortnight ago.

A Chinese girl was knocked down on the Taijio Road by motor-car 127 and sustained a fractured leg. After being attended to by Dr. Smalley at the Kowloon Dispensary, she was removed to the Government Civil Hospital. A man, aged 27, was knocked down by a motor-car in Second Street, and was removed to hospital suffering from serious injuries to his head.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## UNITED STATES, CHINA AND JAPAN.

HONGKONG, September 18th. A Japanese newspaper states that the United States has asked Japan to fix a definite date for the return of Kianchuan to China.

WASHINGTON, September 18th. The Associated Powers' officials do not comment on the foregoing report in the absence of President Wilson and Mr. R. Lansing, but the general impression in official circles is that the report is well-founded.

## CANTON NEWS.

CANTON, September 18th.

A "REAL GOVERNMENT." The formation of a "real Government" in Canton is said to be impending. The proposal has been drafted and submitted to the M.C.'s for discussion. It explains why a real Government is necessary, and denounces the uselessness of the Military Government, which has done nothing since its establishment. Another message states that Tong Kai-few, the Tsuchun of Yunnan, will be appointed Generalissimo to the new Government.

## MILITARY TROUBLES.

Serious military troubles are reported from the Ching-Yuen district. The Tsuchun ordered the Commander of the 17th battalion of the regular forces to lead his men thither last night. The Tsuchun, also, has ordered these troops to carry more ammunition with them as he has received information that severe fighting may be expected. Other forces are to be dispatched. The Ching Yuen district is under the protection of the Yunnanese troops. What has happened there is not known.

## THE TRAMWAY CONTRACT.

Representatives of various organisations have requested the Tsuchun to have the Tramway contract cancelled or amended, as it is improperly worded and was made without the consent of the people. The Tsuchun has explained that the registration of the contractor's syndicate in Hongkong will lead to foreign intervention if the syndicate feels aggrieved. He has promised, however, to insert amendments in the contract.

Yeung-Wing-tai, the Treasurer and one of the two Directors to the Municipal Council, was invited to the Tsuchun's yamen, and asked if the contract could be cancelled. He replied that it was impossible, as the syndicate has paid a certain amount towards the expenses of building the new roads, and will make other advances for the same purpose. The people were protesting against the contract under a misapprehension. It was properly made, and the Treasurer strongly demanded its due execution.



what Germany's future relationship with Turkey would be, von Bismarck said.

A further amendment by Lieut. Commander Kenworthy that no alien should hold a pilotage certificate for any ship in the United Kingdom was opposed by the Home Secretary, but it was carried by 15 votes to 4.

The Committee adjourned.



## THE VICTORIA.

TO-NIGHT IS THE LAST TIME THAT  
**"SHOULDER ARMS."**

WILL BE SCREENED IN HONGKONG.

**ALEX. ROSS & CO.**

Distributors of High Grade

**BRITISH and AMERICAN  
 MOTOR CARS**

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## A Double Safeguard.

When buying Worcestershire Sauce, always look  
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on the Red label, and see also that the name  
**LEA & PERRINS** is embossed in raised letters  
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Lea & Perrins' label and bottle are copied to such an extent  
 that these precautions are necessary, in order to make sure that  
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**MIYU BROS. & CO. KAIHUA**

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 6. For Women's Complaints, etc.  
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## AERTEX Cellular Clothing

Ideal Underwear  
 for all climates  
 and under all  
 conditions.

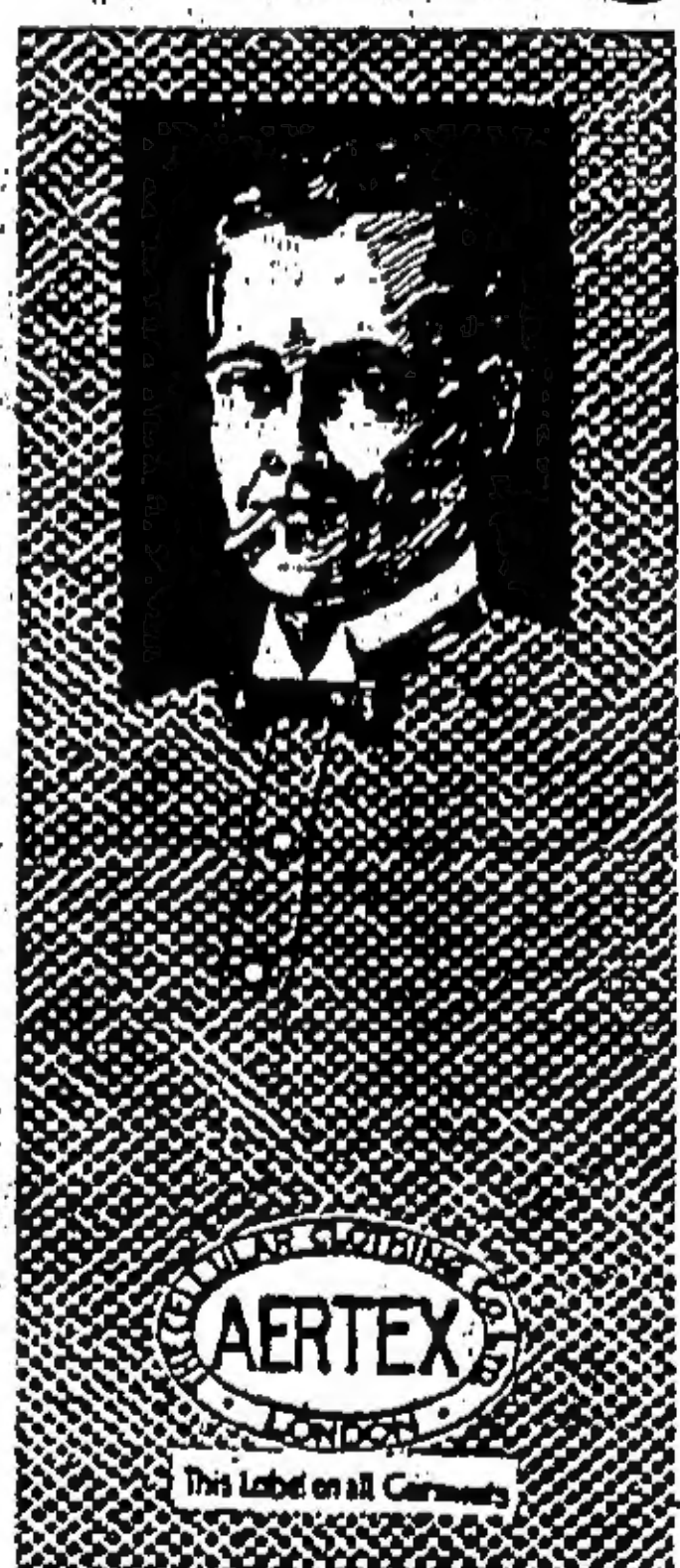
THE scientific construction  
 gives perfect ventilation  
 and keeps the body at an  
 even temperature because  
 of the non-conducting air  
 entangled in the meshes of  
 the fabric.

BEING woven on a loom  
 (not knitted on a frame),  
 AERTEX is stronger than  
 ordinary hosiery under-  
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THESE goods are all of  
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MEN all over the Globe will  
 welcome the announcement  
 that the price of AERTEX  
 CELLULAR Clothing  
 have been reduced this  
 year in nearly every line.

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## PUSSYFOOT E.S.D.

U.S. MONEY TO MAKE US "DRY."  
 115 A WEEK TALKERS.

Mr. "Pussyfoot" Johnson, the man  
 who is in London to try to make Britain  
 "dry": "Our men who are coming over  
 here are all going to be paid by us—300  
 dollars (£30) a month and upwards."

Mr. C. B. Wilson, secretary of the  
 United Kingdom Alliance: "Not a  
 copper of American money is behind our  
 campaign."

Here is what the Anti-Saloon League  
 of America has to say about it: "The  
 Anti-Saloon League of America proposes  
 to expand its efforts into other countries  
 by furnishing substantial testimony in  
 the form of speakers, writers, and other  
 witnesses, as well as through general  
 publicity agencies, and will give financial  
 assistance as well as all other possible  
 support to the temperance organizations  
 of other countries, working along lines  
 similar to those of the Anti-Saloon League  
 of America. The league also proposes  
 promptly to co-operate in the effort to  
 form new temperance organizations in  
 those countries which now have no practical  
 and effective movements directing the  
 prohibition sentiment."

The general superintendent, Mr. P. A.  
 Baker, underlines the above: "We are  
 now ready to lend a hand across the sea.  
 We only ask that the methods employed  
 be practical and divorced from non-essen-  
 tials, and that our energy and means be  
 used for specific temperance work and  
 not involved and hampered by the doing  
 of many things. After much experiment-  
 ing we have found the method for the  
 solution of the problem in this country."

## LOUD CRIES FOR MONEY.

The general manager, Mr. Cherrington,  
 goes into detail regarding the financing  
 of foreign campaigns: "The depleted  
 finances of even the strongest temperance  
 organizations in Europe call for im-  
 mediate assistance. The demands of the  
 war have of necessity crippled every such  
 movement in Great Britain."

"Many of these organizations are  
 already calling loudly for assistance. We  
 must be prepared to serve these organiza-  
 tions with any assistance which we may  
 be able to give through wisely directed  
 counsel and conference, while, most of all,  
 we must put our shoulders to the wheel  
 in a peculiar sense in order to aid them  
 with financial assistance commensurate  
 with the gigantic task which is theirs.  
 The proposed plan of organization for  
 the universal prohibition involves, first,  
 the enlargement of the scope and the exten-  
 sion of the activities of the Anti-Saloon  
 League of America; secondly, the raising  
 of substantial assistance to existing tem-  
 perance organizations in other countries."

"The plan for the enlargement of the  
 work of the Anti-Saloon League of  
 America involves special organized effort  
 to assist existing temperance organiza-  
 tions abroad not only by counsel,  
 but by appealing to the people of America  
 for financial support commensurate with  
 the demands of this world programme,  
 thus enabling the Anti-Saloon League of  
 America to give greatly needed assistance  
 to temperance organizations abroad."

## U.S. METHODS HERE.

Finally, here is resolution No. 1 adopted  
 at the recent world-wide prohibition  
 conference: "That the Anti-Saloon  
 League of America immediately organize  
 a department of foreign work under the  
 direction of the Committee on Financial  
 Management, the duties of which depart-  
 ment shall be: First, the placing of field  
 agents and special representatives in  
 other countries just as rapidly as the  
 financial support of the work in America  
 will justify the necessary expense. The  
 general scope of operations of these  
 special representatives will be to do  
 personal and platform work as well as  
 other general agitation and organization  
 work. Further, they will counsel  
 with and recommend to similar temper-  
 ance organizations abroad those plans  
 and methods which have proved successful  
 in this country, and will assist in the  
 inauguration and promotion of new tem-  
 perance and prohibition movements in  
 those countries which have no practical  
 and effective organizations."

I have italicized certain words in the  
 above in view of the further statement of  
 Mr. Wilson, secretary of the United  
 Kingdom Alliance, that "there is not the  
 slightest intention of trying to force the  
 British public into prohibition by Ameri-  
 can methods."—Daily Mail.

## MORE GIRLS AT THE UNIVERSITIES. OVERCROWDED COLLEGES.

One result of the war has been to make  
 parents of the professional classes feel  
 that, as far as they can afford it, their  
 daughters shall have opportunities to  
 make careers for themselves. Unfor-  
 tunately, to meet this new feeling of  
 parental responsibility there has been an  
 enlargement of the women's colleges, and  
 those at Oxford and Cambridge are filled  
 to overflowing. Disappointed candidates  
 have only the "extern" universities to  
 look to, with their lack of the academic  
 atmosphere.

At Somerville College, Oxford, 70 of  
 the candidates competing for vacancies  
 have had to be refused, 30 more put on  
 a waiting list, and about 15 of the put on  
 can't hope to achieve residence. At St.  
 Hugh's College, Oxford, about 40 had  
 to be refused. About half the applications  
 to St. Hilda's Hall, Oxford, have also  
 had to be refused this year, but it is  
 hoped to add about 30 to the present stu-  
 dents' rooms. At Girton Miss Jex Blake  
 has three applications for every vacancy.  
 At Newnham there was practically the  
 same condition of things, the applications  
 for next October exceeding the places  
 available by about 100.

The great girls' secondary schools are  
 similarly crowded out. The prosperity  
 among people not accustomed to send-  
 ing their girls to secondary schools prob-  
 ably accounts for this pressure. In some  
 places rooms are being taken outside to  
 hold classes and in others there are classes  
 even in the corridors. This congestion  
 will be increased when the provisions of  
 the new Education Act are enforced.—  
 Times.

## NEWSPAPERS AND THEIR READERS.

THE MOST ASTONISHING THINGS.

Miss Rose Macaulay, the author of the  
 wittiest novel of the year, "What Not,"  
 writes in the Star: "On Reading the  
 Papers."

Newspapers are, perhaps, even more  
 astonishing than most other things in  
 this astonishing world. Not only the  
 idea is extraordinary that humanity  
 should be apprised daily of a certain  
 selection of the world's happenings  
 through the medium of black marks on  
 boiled rags, apprehended through the  
 eyes—but the selection itself is surely in  
 some respects remarkable.

Perhaps the strangest thing about it  
 (strange even allowing for the function-  
 ing of news agencies) is the general re-  
 semblance of the contents of one paper  
 to those of another. It would seem as if  
 every newspaper office kept every day to  
 approximately the same conclusions as  
 to the desires of humanity for information  
 about the world's happenings. The  
 news is, indeed, handed out in rather  
 different spirit and form, according to  
 the temperament and tastes of each paper,  
 but it is (roughly) the same news.

## THE REST OF THE NEWS.

There is, I think, room for a paper  
 which should set out to give the rest of  
 the news; the news not mentioned by  
 any of its contemporaries. If ever I  
 have money (but this is improbable; the  
 good seldom have) I shall start such a  
 paper, and call it the *Daily Reminder*.  
 Meanwhile, as to the matter of daily presen-  
 tation, many interesting questions arise.  
 Since being limited, I cannot ask them  
 all, nor, indeed, answer any. But I ask  
 two:

"At which sections of the reading  
 public are the various items aimed?"

"And do they hit or miss? Which  
 means, I suppose, how much insight has  
 the journalist into the mind of his fellow  
 human beings?"

But of one thing I am sure. "Nearly  
 everyone like, leaders. For these curious  
 effusions sum up our incoherent thoughts  
 for us and give them shape—whether the  
 same shape as the leader writes, or one  
 widely different, called into being by  
 opposition. Some people can only main-  
 tain themselves in what they consider  
 sound political principles by regularly  
 reading opposition leaders. Before the  
 leaders of the papers with which they are  
 in agreement, their faith falters; it  
 looks so weak, so improbable, but like  
 that."

"But most people prefer to see their  
 own thoughts about events set out for them  
 in print; it is nearly as satisfying as  
 having written them themselves, and how  
 much less trouble!"

"I close with a suggestion, I would  
 urge all or part of the newspaper world  
 to try the experiment of leaving out most  
 of what they at present publish, or pub-  
 lishing much of what they now leave  
 out—and see if it is not accepted  
 meekly by the public and consumed with  
 unquestioning relish. For the public are  
 wonderfully tamed."

## EFFECT OF ALCOHOL ON WORK.

EXPERIMENTS ON TYPISTS.

The effect of alcohol, even in moderate  
 doses, is to impair both speed and accu-  
 racy of work. Such is the general con-  
 clusion arrived at by Dr. H. M. Vernon  
 as the result of experiments made by him  
 for the Medical Research Committee of  
 the National Insurance Commission, who  
 have published his report on "The In-  
 fluence of Alcohol on Manual Work and  
 Neuro-Muscular Co-operation."

The experiments lasted several weeks,  
 and the work chosen for test purposes  
 were typewriting, the use of the adding  
 machine, and pricking a spot on a target  
 set up vertically at arm's length. The  
 effect of taking alcohol with food and  
 upon an empty stomach, and also the  
 effect of pure and diluted doses were  
 studied; speed and accuracy being val-  
 uables, which might be affected differently.  
 Dr. Vernon decided to eliminate the first  
 by limiting it voluntarily (after ascer-  
 taining that it is lessened by alcohol),  
 and thus obtained simple results in terms  
 of accuracy only.

In stating his general conclusions, Dr.  
 Vernon says that experiments were made  
 upon eight men and five women alto-  
 gether, and "all of them, with one doubtful  
 exception, showed some reaction to the  
 very moderate doses of alcohol and alcoholic  
 liquids employed." He goes on to say  
 that "this reaction was invariably in the  
 direction of diminished control of the  
 muscles, as was proved by the increase in  
 the number of typing and adding-  
 machine mistakes, by diminished typing  
 speed, and by increased error in pricking  
 a target." At the same time it was  
 found that in some of the subjects a small  
 dose of alcohol, if taken with food, might  
 induce no measurable reaction whatever.

## EFFECT ON EMPTY STOMACHS.

This non-reactive dose did not exceed  
 4oz. of port (a little more than a glass),  
 and in the more susceptible cases would  
 be considerably less. "When taken on  
 an empty stomach, alcohol was found to  
 be about twice as toxic as when taken  
 with food," Dr. Vernon says. "In all  
 work with the hands requiring skill and  
 delicacy of muscular control one may be  
 confident that, whilst strictly moderate  
 quantities of alcohol liquors, taken by  
 persons accustomed to alcohol, may not  
 appreciably reduce manual skill they can  
 seldom, if ever, improve it. Moreover,  
 such persons continually run the risk of  
 finding their manual skill quite appre-  
 ciably reduced if they happen to take  
 their alcohol on an empty stomach—  
 instead of a full one. It would be far better  
 for them to avoid the risk altogether by  
 postponing their consumption of alcohol  
 till the day's work is over."

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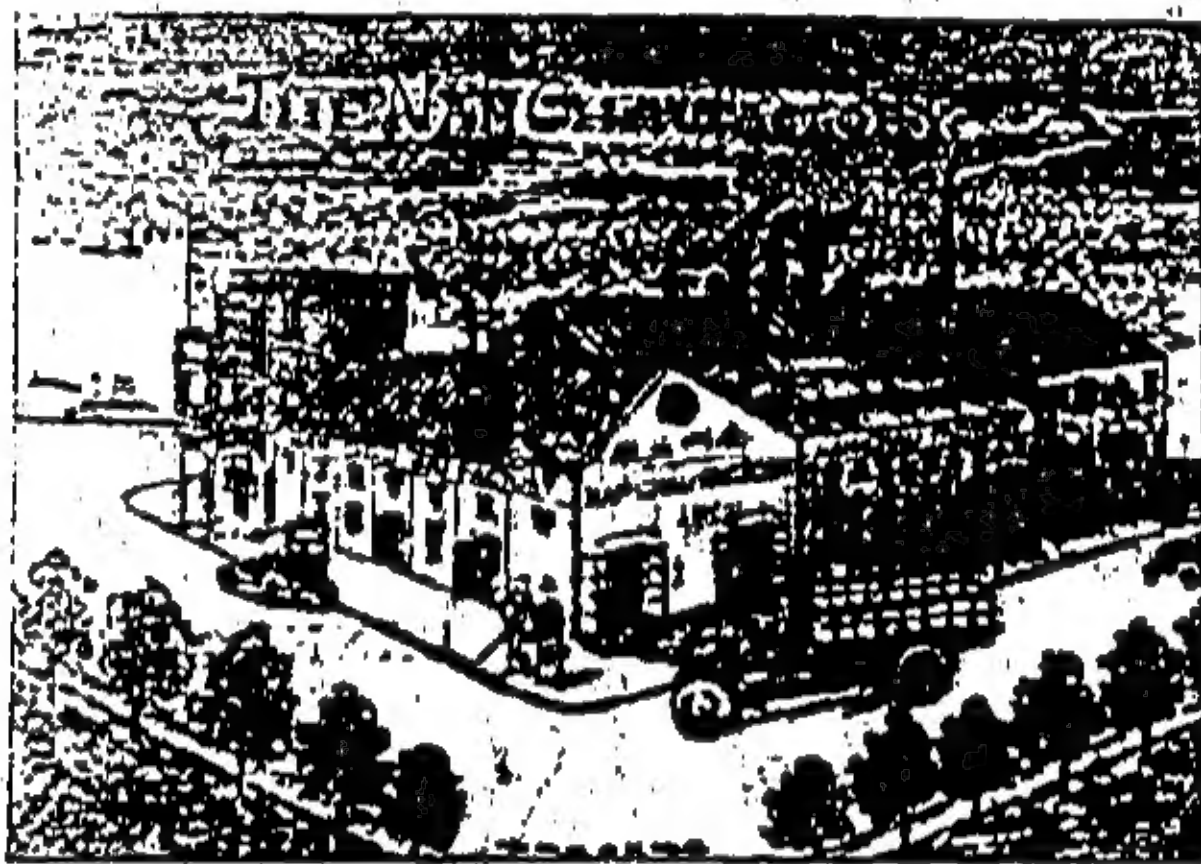
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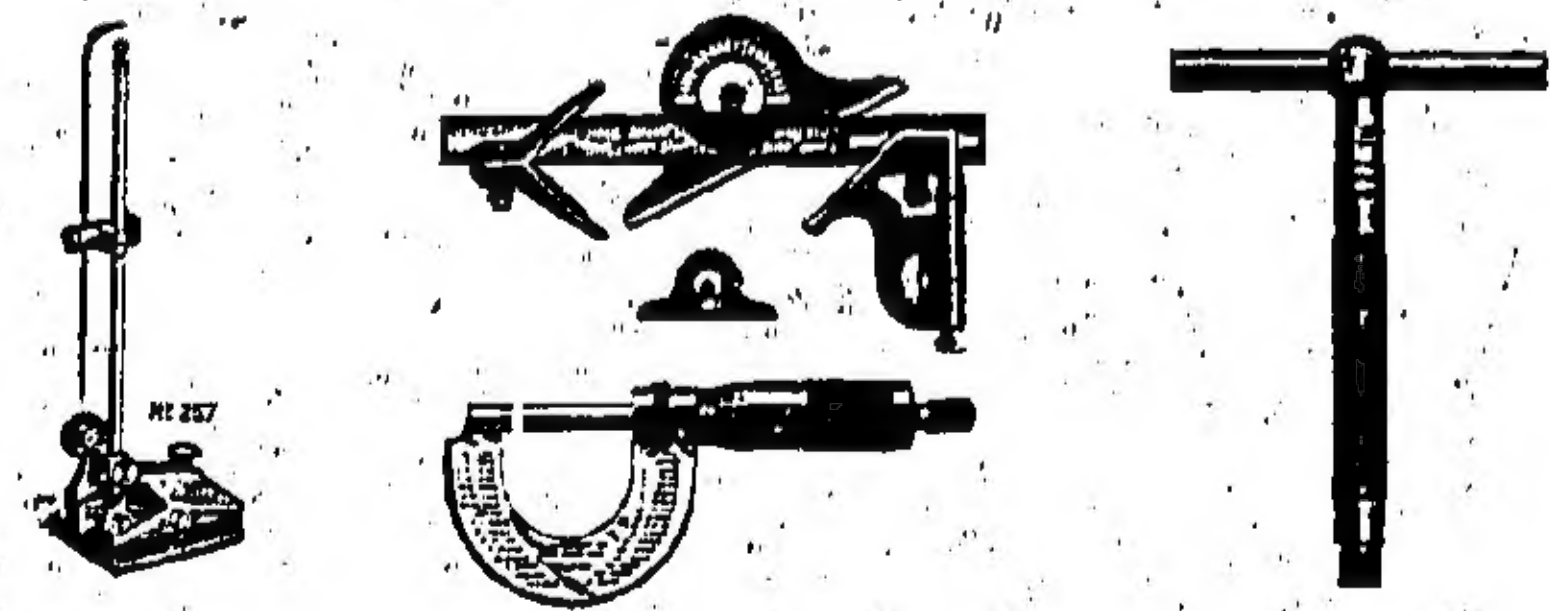
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## TURKISH PRISON HORRORS.

PESTILENCE AND FAMINE.

STAMBUL AS THE ALLES FOUND IT.

It has been truly said that the only  
cheap thing in Turkey to-day is human  
life, and humane treatment of prisoners  
is quite outside Turkish comprehension.  
This remark by Vice-Admiral Calthorpe  
in a series of reports now issued [Cmd.  
Paper 260] is only too faithfully corro-  
borated by the evidence furnished of the  
appalling conditions in the Turkish pris-  
ons of Constantinople and elsewhere.  
Improvement by the Turkish authorities  
was not to be expected. As the High  
Commissioner says in another report, the  
whole system is so honeycombed with  
bribery and corruption that it was hope-  
less to expect any real alteration while  
the Turks remained their own masters.

Fortunately, under the Armistice there  
are means of compulsion available, and  
in six months some radical and humane  
changes have been forced upon them.  
The corruption of Turkish officials was  
evident in the Central Prisons at Stamb-  
bul. A long imprisonment here was  
merely a lingering death. When a  
British naval officer paid a surprise visit  
he found that no one had test-d food for  
the past 24 hours. Temporary pande-  
mum reigned when he asked "Have  
you had enough to eat?" They ran up  
to the prison director, Hussein Fikri,  
screaming out: "He steals our food; it  
is he who sells our rations, and now  
when you have left he will have us beat-  
en." These prisoners were half-naked,  
lousy human beings, with shrunken,  
wasted bodies and ravenous eyes. When  
protests were made against the famine  
diet, the officials replied, "May you all  
die; that will mean so many less for our  
country to feed."

The prison hospitals were a travesty  
of the name. In one, visited by Rear-  
Admiral Webb, the beds were crawling  
with vermin; and the emaciated patients  
were covered from head to foot with sores  
and mumps. The Turkish doctor who  
came in, "a smug, obsequious person,"  
said he was "really very sorry" for his  
patients, but that he had no funds. It is  
not surprising that at a later date the  
Admiral remarks, "I am more than ever  
convinced that were we to relax our  
vigilance the old state of things would  
inevitably recur."

TWENTY-FIVE MONTHS WITHOUT TRIAL.

What adds to the darkness of the  
picture is that this treatment was applied  
to persons against whom no crime had  
been proved. In the Maison d'Arrêt, at  
Stambul, for example, a great majority  
had been waiting trial for four months,  
many for from six to 12 months, some as  
long as 15 months. The mortality during  
this time was, of course, extremely high.  
As an illustration: There was a boy—  
a Greek—18 years old, who had been im-  
prisoned 12 months before with five other  
prisoners. None of the six had been tried.  
Now this boy was a wasted skeleton, and  
his five companions were dead. Such  
cases, says Admiral Webb, could be multi-  
plied ad infinitum.

The very large Greek and Armenian  
population of Constantinople made this  
question one of particular interest to the  
Allied Powers, for the charges against  
many of these prisoners—Greeks and  
Armenians—was only that of desertion.  
Fortunately Clause 4 of the Armistice  
gave the High Commission special powers  
to deal with cases of this kind. In  
March he requested Reshid Pasha to issue  
directions without delay for the release  
of (1) All awaiting trial over three  
months, not accused of murder, and all  
awaiting trial over five months, even if  
accused of murder; (2) all non-Muslims  
accused of, or condemned for, desertion  
or any military or political offence.

It must be said that the Grand Vizier,  
Damat Ferid Pasha, showed both energy  
and good-will, but he was struggling  
against a system. The demands above-  
mentioned, however, were complied with.  
Exceptions were very properly made in  
the case of those accused of participating  
in the deportations and massacres of  
Christians, and also war profiteers. As a  
consequence, by April 8th, the Con-  
stantinople Central Prisons, which con-  
tained 450 prisoners a week before, then  
had only 107 inmates, and the numbers  
on the roll at the Galata Serai Prison  
were reduced from 67 to 17. The same  
liberation measures were understood to  
have been taken in the provinces.

"THE BLACK HOLE" OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

The conditions in which the prisoners  
were kept are well portrayed in a descrip-  
tion of the Maison d'Arrêt at Constanti-  
nople. "Anyone who kept wild beasts  
in England under similar conditions  
would certainly be prosecuted," says the  
President of the International Allied  
Sanitary Commission, and the following  
extract from a report on this place well  
justifies his comment:

In two big rooms on the ground floor  
nearly all the boards of the flooring had  
been torn up by the prisoners for fire-  
wood, and also had some of the supports  
of the staircase leading to the upper  
storeys. On the ground, which had been  
laid bare by the removal of the boards,  
was an indescribable collection of excre-  
ment and filthy cast-off rags of prisoners,  
the whole being a breeding place for  
vermin of all kinds. The prisoners were  
lying about on the boards, and sometimes  
even on the bare earth, and none of these  
had any covering other than the filthy  
rags, which still clung round them.

The stench and filth of these dens, the  
indescribable stench arising from them,  
the gloom even at midday, relieved by  
tiny windows high up near the ceiling,  
and the total lack of ventilation, all these  
features formed a scene which I am not  
likely to forget. Of the miserable crea-  
tures lying or sitting about on the ground  
and floors, subsequent medical examina-  
tion showed that between 80 and 90 per  
cent. were suffering from the mange  
(scabies). Quite a number have become

consumptive through starvation and mal-  
nutrition, and many forms of illness,  
chiefly syphilis and syphilis, were raging  
among them. There was not even a pre-  
sence of their being given any medical  
attention.

Their diet, which consisted of a very  
coarse and indigestible bread, is aug-  
mented once daily by a cupful of so-called  
soup, so repulsive in taste and smell that  
even the prisoners in their ravenous  
hunger often turned away from it in  
disgust. I smelt it, and the stench was  
overpowering; to taste it was impossible.  
The sanitary arrangements, or rather  
the lack thereof, were best left to the im-  
agination. The authorities seem to have  
no concern as to sending the sick pris-  
oners at this place to any hospital. Lying  
behind the door of one of these prison  
dens I saw a man in a peculiar attitude,  
and it only required a second glance to  
see that he was dying, probably from  
typhus. In a dark corner in the same  
room were four forms; two of these were  
just able to move, while the others show-  
ed no signs of life. It is not difficult to  
conjecture their condition.

This is a description of the worst  
prison of all, but the Central Prisons of  
Constantinople were not much better.  
Their state was such that the only thing  
to be done with them was absolutely to  
destroy them. Thanks to the purging  
process in other prisons also, the worst  
of the dungeons were also closed. Ad-  
miral Webb had the temerity to venture  
into one of these, though nothing had  
been done to clean it up. As a conse-  
quence, he says, "we emerged simply  
smothered in swarms of fleas, which re-  
mained an unhappy memory for some  
days."

The first efforts of the Allied authorities  
had been met with the usual Turkish  
procrastination and evasion, but these  
methods now no longer availed. In  
January abundant promises were made,  
and new credits were voted for better  
food and clothing and for facilities for  
cleanliness. These promises were unre-  
deemed, but the peremptory demands of  
Admiral Calthorpe in March effected a  
transformation. A month later, Rear-  
Admiral Webb, acting for the High  
Commissioner, was able to report the  
following improvements. The food was  
now "almost palatable" and more  
nourishing, the accommodation was some-  
what cleaner, and the prisoners them-  
selves had lost the haunted look of star-  
vation. The sanitation was improved,  
and the clothing of prisoners was better.

In addition, the reforms mentioned  
above by the closing of the most noisome  
prisons and the liberation of certain  
categories of prisoners also stood to the  
credit of the Allied Commission. A great  
if spasmodic, step in advance had been  
taken. For Admiral Webb is compelled  
to add that the changes made were deeply  
resented by some of the prison officials,  
who would be only too glad of an op-  
portunity of resuming the old horrible  
conditions. Nothing but a constant watch  
by the Entente authorities, he was con-  
vinced, could prevent a return to the old  
regime.

With reference to Armenian and other  
prisoners in whom the Allies took a  
special interest, the Ottoman Govern-  
ment was given to understand that  
clause 4 of the Armistice terms was to be  
interpreted to include all Christians and  
natives of countries under Allied occupa-  
tion. As the result of pressure the Ot-  
oman Government passed a new amnesty  
law, the substance of which was that every  
one should be released except those  
already condemned or awaiting trial for  
murder, rape, or political offence.—The  
Times.

## NO BOLSHEVISM NEXT WINTER.

M. KERENSKY INTERVIEWED.

There will be no Bolshevism in Russia  
next winter," said Kerensky with smile  
in an interview at Paris with a London  
correspondent.

"Do you mean that Russia is going to  
become sane that soon?"  
"Yes, I do. Here is what is going to  
happen in Russia, mark my words. The  
power of the Red Bolsheviks is waning.  
Kolchak and the other reactionaries are  
gaining ground every day. The armies  
of Lenin and Trotsky are fading away.  
Before very long the Red Bolshevikism will  
disappear in Russia, and then will cease  
White Bolshevikism, the White Terror, the  
rule of the reactionaries."

"And is the world going to see more  
horrors in Russia?"  
"Not for long. Every revolution in  
history has gone like the Russian revolution  
is going. The pendulum is swinging  
back just now towards reaction. It is  
swinging very rapidly, too."

By next winter, he continued, "the  
masses of people will have observed the  
working of White Bolshevikism with its  
terror, and they will learn from the in-  
effectiveness of its efforts that terrorism  
of Lenin and Trotsky are fading away.  
Before very long the Red Bolshevikism will  
disappear in Russia, and then will cease  
White Bolshevikism, the White Terror, the  
rule of the reactionaries."

Kerensky and other Russian leaders  
here in Paris are watching the growing  
strength of the reactionaries in Russia,  
and they openly express the fear that the  
victorious reactionary armies may go too  
far in their zeal towards punishing the  
former Bolsheviks and thus create another  
reign of mass terror in Russia.

They seem to see no way of avoiding  
this except by using moral suasion with  
the reactionary military leaders.

When I asked Kerensky what he thought  
about American Bolsheviks, he laughed.  
"But we seem to be seriously fear them  
in the United States," I said. "Our  
newspapers are carrying whole one-page  
advertisements against Bolshevism."

"Really," he said, "and then he con-  
tinued: "Why, there isn't a single chance  
of Bolshevism in the United States."  
"Bolshevism cannot grow in a land  
where people are well-fed and generally  
contented as they are in the United States."  
"Bolshevism is a disease of tired and  
exhausted nations, and of populations  
that have been abused for years and  
decades. You're perfectly safe from such  
a disease in the United States, I can  
assure you."

## Brinsmead

is a name which has  
stood for quality in  
the musical world.

The Robinson Piano Co., Ltd.

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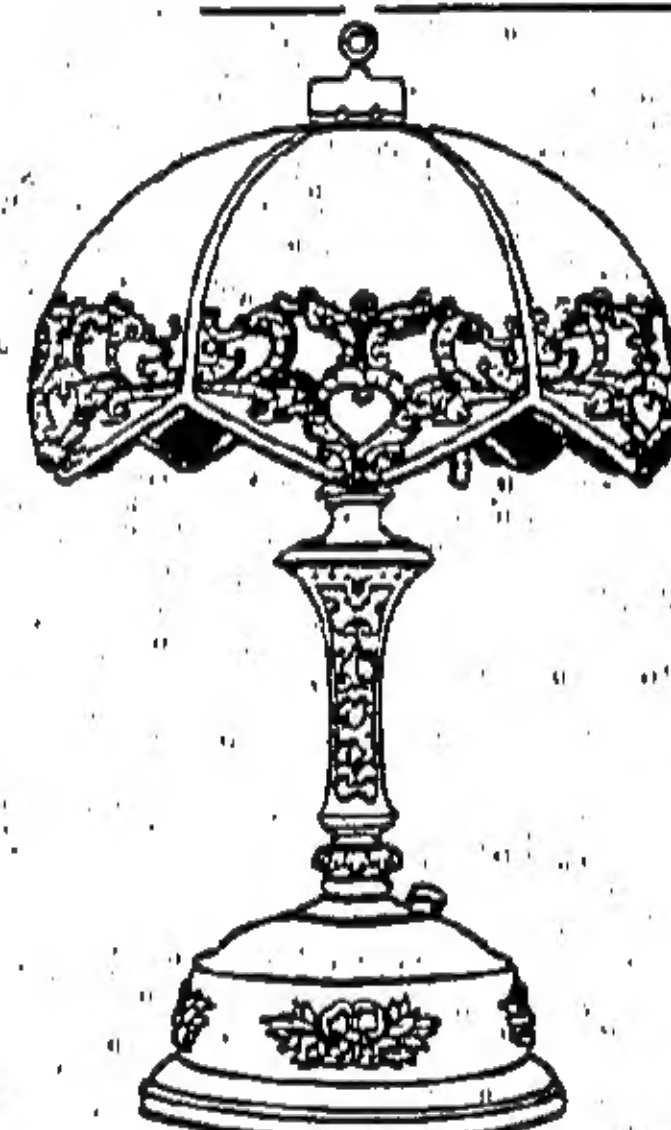
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(1117)

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stand for the great Triple Alliance  
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It is possible that, after signing of Peace,  
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(1105)



## SHIPPING NEWS

## ARRIVALS

September 18th

City of Spokane, American str., 4,843 tons, Capt. Quinn, from Seattle and Kobe, with a general cargo. Pacific S.S. Co.

Hut Canton, British str., 556 tons, Capt. Sparks, from Kwong Chow Wan, with a general cargo. Yat Hing & Co.

Kaitang, British str., 97 tons, Captain Mitchell, from Pakhoi, with a general cargo. B. & S.

September 19th

Ching Sang, British str., 1,121 tons, Capt. Brewer, from Canton, with a general cargo. J. M. & Co.

Gallion, Inter-Allied str., 3,940 tons, Captain Dubrovich, from Shanghai, which port she left on August 14th, with a general cargo. Doddwell & Co.

Iyo Maru, Japanese str., 4,400 tons, Capt. Murakami, from Shanghai with a general cargo. N. Y. K.

Koshima Maru, Japanese str., 1,475 tons, Capt. Asakura, from Canton, with ballast. Doddwell & Co.

Yuehsing, British str., 394 tons, Capt. Ross, from Swatow, with a general cargo. Po Lee & Co.

## PASSENGERS

## DEPARTURES

Per s.s. Iyo Maru: Mrs. Kottwell, Mr. J. R. Jackson, Mr. E. Paul, Mr. Dymock, Mr. and Mrs. Sims, Mr. Briceux, Mr. Kottwell, Mr. H. Dodo, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Van Ess, Mr. H. McGill, Mr. Otto Goldschmidt, Mr. and Mrs. Easton, Mr. Parkin, Mr. Briceux, Mrs. Talbot Bowring, Mrs. A. M. Olson, Mrs. Grundmann, Mr. and Mrs. R. Eason, Mr. Le Bec, Mr. A. Rashid, Mr. K. Upelnek, Mr. Le Cour Grandmaison, Mr. Pierre De Blakes, Mr. A. Inceville, Mr. Norredjans, Mr. P. Monty, Mr. M. Bachiv, Mr. Nandhi, Mr. A. Philipp, Mr. West, Mr. S. S. S. and Mr. and Mrs. Bradford.

## SHIPPING MOVEMENTS

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Huakwa Maru* (Bombay line) left Moji for this port on September 17th, and is expected here on September 23rd.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* left Kobe on September 17th, was due at Nagasaki on noon, yesterday, and is expected at Hongkong on the 25th inst.

## SHIPPING ITEM

The *Satsuma Maru*, 1,350 tons, operated by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha on the Keelung line, sank with all hands but one in a typhoon near the Pescadores on August 25th. According to a despatch received by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, a man named Koichi Kawabata, who was a member of the *Satsuma Maru*, was found utterly exhausted on Gyoos Island, south of the Pescadores. He says that at midnight on August 25th, the *Satsuma Maru* encountered a very heavy storm, and before she could seek shelter the waves dashed her against rocks and she immediately went to the bottom of the sea. The crew of 29 had no time to provide for their safety.

## WEATHER REPORT

September 18th, 11.50.—No returns from Vladivostok, Japan, Weihaiwei, Shanghai or Formosa.

Pressure has increased slightly at all reporting stations.

Anti-cyclone conditions continue over the eastern portion of the map, and fresh monsoon may be expected along the south-east coast of China and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 67.1 inches, against an average of 73.0 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT FORECAST.

Hongkong to Gap Rock. — East winds, fresh, fine.

Formosa Channel. — N.E. winds, strong.

South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lamock. — No. 1.

South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Haikou. — No. 1.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN  
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON, OR ABOUT	FOR
TJILATJAP	JAPAN	29th Sept.	30th Sept.	JAVA
TJITAROEM	SHANGHAI	1st Oct.	1st Oct.	JAVA

\* Wireless Telegraphy.  
The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,  
Telephone No. 1874.

KONINKYKKE PAKETVAART  
MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

## THE STEAMSHIP

## "VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on September 29th, to  
SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BELAWAN DELI.

This vessels offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight and passage apply to:—

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN,

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STRAITS & BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN  
GULF, AUSTRALASIA, WEST INDIES,  
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA,  
RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

SAILINGS FOR  
MARSEILLES AND LONDON  
VIA STRAITS, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"KHIVA"	1st Nov.	3rd Dec.	15th Dec.
"NOYARA"	9th Nov.	11th Dec.	20th Dec.

FOR BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
"DILWARA"	5th Oct.	23rd Oct.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Calcutta about
"ITOLA"	24th Sept.	21st Oct.

FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, etc.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Yokohama about
"KHIVA"	30th Sept.	14th Oct.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to  
MACKENNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,  
22, Des Vaux Road Central HONGKONG.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN  
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

REGULAR SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS FROM  
HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	For	Date of Arrival	Date and Time of Departure
"ST. ALBANS"	Sydney, via Queensland Ports	6th Oct.	Early Nov.

The above steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Saloon Passengers, having been built especially for Tropical Voyages, and are complete with every modern convenience for Ocean Travelling.

A duly qualified Surgeon and Stewards are carried on each vessel.  
For Passage Rates and further particulars, apply to—  
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## AND

## AMERICAN &amp; MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

## Sailings from Hongkong:

Steamer	via	Date
"TEENKAI"	via Panama	23rd Sept.
"BURYMEDON"	via Panama	11th Oct.
"BURYBATES"	via Panama	7th Nov.
"CITY OF NEWCASTLE"	via Suez	30th Nov.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.  
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—  
RUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.  
HONGKONG AND CANTON REISS & CO., CANTON.

## INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

STEAMERS	TO	DATE
"LOONGBANG"	to Suez	19th Sept. 3 p.m.
"TAKSANG"	to Suez	20th Sept. 3 a.m.
"TUNGSHING"	to Suez	23rd Sept. 11 a.m.
"HINSANG"	to Suez	23rd Sept. Noon
"HANGSANG"	to Suez	24th Sept. 11 a.m.
"YIENANG"	to Suez	26th Sept. 11 a.m.
"CEONGSHING"	to Suez	26th Sept. 3 p.m.
"LAISANG"	to Suez	4th Oct. 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—This Line has now been re-organized and affords regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

BOERNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao, and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chifu.

UNDER STRAITS GOVERNMENT PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage apply to  
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,  
Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

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## CP &amp; OS

## SAILINGS

## HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

(via Shanghai, Nagasaki (Moji) Kobe & Yokohama)

From Hongkong to Vancouver

STEAMERS	From Hongkong	Due Vancouver
Empress of Asia	Oct. 2	Oct. 20
Monteagle	Oct. 19	Nov. 12
Empress of Japan	Oct. 25	Nov. 16
Empress of Russia	Oct. 30	Nov. 17
Empress of Asia	Nov. 27	Dec. 15
Empress of Japan	Dec. 20	Jan. 10
Empress of Russia	Dec. 25	Jan. 12

"Empress of Asia" from Hongkong, Oct. 2nd, will not call at Shanghai unless Japanese Quarantine regulations are relaxed in the interim.

Passage Fares Hongkong to United Kingdom.

EMPERESS OF RUSSIA EMPERESS OF JAPAN

16,850 Tons Reg. Gold 8,000 Tons Reg. Gold

EMPERESS OF ASIA 8,491 MONTAGLE 8,436

16,850 Tons Reg. 6,183 Tons Reg.

Fares subject to change without notice.

Registrations for Passage for Season 1920 now being made.

For particulars regarding passage, freight rates and through bills of lading, apply to the General Agent, J. H. WALLACE, General Agent.

General Agent, Passenger Dept., Phone 725.

HONGKONG.

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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to SHIRAZ, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and AFRICA with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to SHIRAZ, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and AFRICA, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

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Managing Agents.

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(RULPHMAN & BUCKHALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to RULPH & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

General Agents.

C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamer	To Sail
WUHAN, CHENGKOW & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 20th Sept., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI and TIENTSIN	"TEAN"	On 21st Sept., 4 P.M.
HONGKOW, PAKHOI and HONGKOW	"KAIPOH"	On 22nd Sept., 11 A.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"HUICHOW"	On 23rd Sept., 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 23rd Sept., Noon.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUNNING"	On 24th Sept., Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"CHENAN"	On 25th Sept., 7 P.M.
	"TAMING"	On 30th Sept., 3 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

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Agents.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

## SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"HAITAN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY, 19th Sept., at 1 P.M.
"QUINNBERG"	Capt. J. Medina	TUESDAY, 23rd Sept., at 1 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 26th Sept., at 1 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Manager.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

## U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS

"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA."

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

S.S. "ECUADOR"	Oct. 6th, 1919.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	Nov. 5th, 1919.
S.S. "VENEZUELA"	Dec. 2nd, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berth only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the Cabin, and the attendance on passengers cannot be improved.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd.

For further information rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

Telephone 41 COMPANYS OFFICE in Alexander Buildings, Chater Road.

## P. &amp; O. - BRITISH INDIA &amp; AFRIKA LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND).

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STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, ORYXON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

## SAILINGS FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at MARSEILLES about	Due at LONDON at
KHIVA	1st November	3rd Dec.	15th Dec.
NOVARA	9th Nov.	11th Dec.	30th Dec.

## FOR BOMBAY VIA STRAITS &amp; COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due BOMBAY about
DILWARA	5th Oct.	23rd Oct.

## FOR CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS &amp; RANGOON.

ITOLA	24th Sept.	21st Oct.
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## SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due YOKOHAMA about
KHIVA	30th Sept.	14th Oct.

Tickets interchangeable. P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company. 1st Saloon Passengers may travel by R.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS. All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge. Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DODD, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to

MACLENNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

## N. Y. K.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

FUSHIMI MARU (omitting Manila & Shanghai)	Friday, 22nd Sept., at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU	Tuesday, 14th Oct., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

IYO MARU	Friday, 19th Sept., at Noon.
ATSUTA MARU	Friday, 3rd Oct., at Noon.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU	Wednesday, 24th Sept., at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU	Wednesday, 2nd Oct., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

HWAHWA	Tuesday, 23rd September
SHINRYU MARU	Thursday, 9th October.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

TSURUGA MARU	Tuesday, 30th Sept.
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JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU	Monday, 12nd Sept., at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU	Saturday, 18th Oct., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KAGA MARU	Saturday, 20th Sept., at 11 a.m.
KAIYUKU MARU (omitting Shanghai)	Thursday, 25th September.
TENSHIN MARU	Monday, 29th September.
YOKOHAMA MARU	Thursday, 2nd Oct., at 11 a.m.
HOSHI MARU (omitting Shanghai)	Friday, 3rd October.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, etc.)

WAKASA MARU (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam)	End of September.
TSUYAMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool)	Thursday, 2nd Oct.
DELAGOA MARU (London, Antwerp & Rotterdam)	Middle of October.
TOYOOKA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool)	End of October.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 323 & 324

Y. YASUDA, Manager.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Sept. 25th
TENYO MARU	23,000	Oct. 2nd
SIBERIA MARU	30,000	Oct. 10th (from Kobe)
SHINYO MARU	32,000	Oct. 28th
PERSIA MARU	9,000	Nov. 10th
KOREA MARU	30,000	Nov. 24th

† omitting call at Shanghai

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th
KIYO MARU	17,200	Jan. 9th, 1920.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 3274 and 3275. T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

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## FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination STEAMER & DEPARTURE SAILING DATE.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA "PAUL LECAT" 22,000 On or about 26th Sept.

"SPHINX" 30,000 On or about

MARSEILLES via SHANGHAI, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUTROIT, SUEZ, PORT SAID "PORTHOS" 30,000 On or about 2nd Oct.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURIST, Acting Agent, Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ALASKA MARU" Friday, 26th September.

"CELEBES MARU" Monday, 30th October.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"SEATTLE MARU" Middle of November.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"SLAM MARU" Wednesday, 24th September.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"UNNAN MARU" Wednesday, 1st October.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCLAND, N.Z. and ADELAIDE.

"LUZON MARU" Beginning October.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

"CHICAGO MARU" Tuesday, 30th September.

"MANILA MARU" Wednesday, 15th October.

JAPAN PORTS—Moj, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama.

"INDUS MARU" Monday, 29th September.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"KALU MARU" Sunday, 21st Sept., at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

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"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

15,000 tons 10,000 tons 11,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"

Nov. 1st Nov. 22nd Oct. 7th

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